UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24086
11 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a statement of the Government of Croatia regarding resolution 757 (1992) of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zdenko ŠKRABALO
Minister

92-24844 3414e (E) 110692

110692

/...

Annex

Statement by the Government of the Republic of Croatia

At its session of 8 June 1992, the Government of the Republic of Croatia considered the situation in Croatia after the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992) in connection with the continuation and increasing intensity of the aggression by the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Government reached the following conclusions:

1. The Croatian Government repeatedly urges the United Nations Security Council and other competent international institutions and organizations to demand an immediate stop of aggression against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, by threatening with military intervention. Despite of economic sanctions the aggression by Serbia and Montenegro is not decreasing but it is intensifying by total destruction of Sarajevo and many other towns and places, while the lives of tens of thousands of people are being directly endangered.

2. The Croatian Government insisted repeatedly last year that heavy weaponry and other armaments of the former Yugoslav People's Army be put under international control. Referring to the former ultimatums and demands made by the international community to Croatia to let the heavy weaponry from the YU-Army barracks be transferred to Bosnia-Herzegovina, we tried to prove that concentration of armaments and large military power under the Serbian control would lead to war and destruction in that country. This proved true and the international community has become even more responsible to prevent further destruction and numerous victims in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There is no justification for the hesitation in implementing effective measures, including military intervention, in order to save thousands of people in Sarajevo and other places which the criminal invader condemned to death.

3. The Government also states that Croatia has received over 270,000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina within the last two months, and continues to undertake everything to receive and accommodate additional tens of thousands of people. The Government also states that the international community's help is insufficient and Croatia cannot cope with the problems of refugees and exiles.

4. The Croatian Government is obliged to protect the lives of its citizens, the territorial integrity of the Republic and to prevent further destruction of its villages and towns as Dubrovnik, Slavonski Brod, Zadar and many others. The territory of Croatia is being attacked from the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro by the Serbian and Montenegrin aggressor and it is therefore necessary to plan a joint defence with Bosnia-Herzegovina.

5. The Croatian Government reiterates that it wants peace and an end of war. It calls again on the rebellious part of the Serbian population in Croatia to lay down the arms in order to create conditions for ending the war

destruction, and by introducing peace, order and work in the occupied Croatian territory, enable political solution of all problems in a peaceful way.

6. The Government of the Republic of Croatia reiterates that it accepts wholly the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and expresses its readiness to contribute to the end of war and to a peaceful solution of all problems in compliance with the views of the United Nations Security Council, CSCE and the Brussels Conference.

The Croatian Government is undertaking necessary measures in order to implement fully the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and it will soon inform in this connection the United Nations Security Council and the international public in a separate report.

Zagreb, 8 June 1992

Franjo GREGURIĆ
Prime Minister